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Chungking Talks Are Postponed; Wu Bares Doubt

Chinese Forces May Take Over Mukden, Harbin By New Year

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 26.—Formal resumption of negotiations between the Central Government and the Communists, scheduled to take place this evening, was postponed.

Representatives of the two sides met but the meeting was described as an informal social occasion and the proposal in writing for truce which the Communists had earlier said they would deliver has not been presented.

The Communists indicated that the proposal would be delivered at a formal meeting within a few days.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister K. C. Wu asserted that the Communists' "unconditional truce" proposal actually was conditional because it required the withdrawal of the Nationalist troops from railroads. Wu said he would believe the truce really unconditional when he saw it in black and white.

Manchu Occupation Speeded

Kyodo-AP

PEIPING, December 26.—The increasing tempo of penetration into Manchuria by Chinese Central Government troops indicates that they will take over Mukden and Harbin from the Russians by New Years Day. The speed-up is attributed to "friendlier attitude on the part of the Soviets." Nationalist reinforcements which landed at Hulutuo from American transport ships have reached Chinhsien and marched northwest toward Mukden while General Tu Li-Ming's troops have fanned out around the northwest end of Liaotung Gulf toward Yingkow threatening that port which Chinese Communists hold opposite Hulutao.

Chiang Spokesman Mum

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 26.—A government spokesman today replied "no comment" to the correspondents question whether the Soviet forces actually would withdraw from Manchuria by the scheduled date, January 3.

A Foreign Office spokesman also told newmen the conversion of Haiphong, Indo-China, into a free port is under contemplation by France and that the Chinese troops are withdrawing from Indo-China according to schedule.

France had not asked for a delay in the withdrawal he added. The China Times said on December 20 in an unconfirmed dispatch that France had agreed to convert Haiphong into a free port.

Meanwhile, the Chinese press today reported that Chiang Chung-kuo, elder son of the Generalissimo left for Moscow, Tuesday. Official quarters refused to confirm the report.

The press said young Chiang, who is special commissioner for foreign affairs in Manchuria, would be consulted on the Sino-Soviet problems now being discussed by the Big Three foreign ministers in Moscow. Official reticence may indicate the report is well founded.

RUSSIANS TOUR N. KYUSHU

Unofficial Inspection of Japanese Industrial Sections Made

Three Russian Army officers have completed an unofficial inspection of Japanese industrial sections in northern Kyushu, and an inspection of the 32nd Division's 126th Infantry Regiment.

Headed by Major Ivan Horovsky, a veteran of Stalingrad, the delegation included Major Peter Chernishev; Major Alexed Kositsin; Major Woodbury, USMCR, of the 5th Amphibious Corps; two American Lieutenants and two Russian civilian interpreters. The group was dispatched from the Russian Embassy in Tokyo through the courtesy of General McArthur.

The tour included a close-range inspection of steel manufacturing operations at Moji and Kokura and was accompained by Lt. Colonel Maurice Higgins and Lt. Col. George Witt, 126th Infantry Remimental officers.

While in the area the visitors observed American ossupational forces at close range and called them "excellent soldiers, well equipped, well trained and diciplined."

Kido Quits Upper House

Marquis Koichi Kido, former Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, who was previously named as a war crime suspect, tendered his resignation as a member of the House of Peers on Wednesday.

Britain, France at Odds Over Syrian Withdrawal

Difficulties Described as 'Of No Great Prominence' but French Worried

Difficulties arose between the British and French military spokesmen in Beirut when they discussed the withdrawal of British and French forces from Syria, according to a Sydney broadcast quoting the Paris radio.

Fortunately, the difficulties which arose are described as "of no great prominence", the same source added.

Talks Are Adjourned

The initial obstacles which had been the subject of diplomatic friction between Paris and London have culminated in military consultations in Beirut according to a Paris broadcast. The Anglo-French military commission which is drawing up detailed plans for the withdrawal of British and French troops from Syria in accordance with the recent Anglo-French agreement met for the first time in Beirut last Friday. The talks have now been adjourned pending further instructions from the two Governments.

French official circles on Tuesday had uttered that a national difficulty had arisen and were unwilling to reveal its nature. They strongly repudiated the report by some correspondents alleging a grave diplomatic friction between Paris and London. One Foreign Ministry official definitely stated that on Tuesday night consultations between General DeGaulle and Foreign Minister, Bidault, were concerned with the Moscow Conference and had no reference to the Beirut talks.

Well-informed circles understand that the difficulty has arisen over the nature of the instructions given to the British delegation at Beirut which were apparently drafted by the British Middle East Headquarters in Cairo. It appears that these instructions provide that British troops and French troops shall be withdrawn from the Lebanon whereas under the Anglo-French agreement, it understood that they shall be withdrawn into Palestine. If this proves to be correct it would mean that the British troops in the Lebanon would far outnumber the French and thus would undoubtedly encourage the Lebanese to create incidents calculated to demage France's interests and prestige.

During the troubles earlier in the war, when British troops moved into Syria, it was interpreted by the Syrians as meaning that the British would back them against the French. It is hoped in Paris that the instruction to the British delegation in Beirut would soon be rectified from what is regarded as a blot on the Anglo-French agreement now that the French Ambassador in London has been in contact with the British Foreign Office.

Tripartite Ministers To Issue Statement

Scribes Hope Russia's Share In Administration of Japan Will Be Clarified

Official statement of the Big Three foreign ministers will be issued in Moscow very soon, according to a Sydney broadcast on Wednesday.

The ministers representing Britain, the United States and Soviet Russia talked Tuesday night for nearly seven hours, their longest meeting yet. It is believed the statement will be made after a final decision when they are expected to meet for the final time today.

Correspondents are hoping the statement will clear up several big issues, including what share Russia will have in the administration of Japan.

Meanwhile, no reply has been received from France about the Big Three agreement on drafting a peace treaty with Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania and Finland.

France and China both have been asked to accept this agreement and no objection is expected from China. An AP correspondent thinks France too will agree, but France's leading newspapers' comments on Wednesday morning were not very enthusiatic. For instance the semi-official paper, La France said that it will be a laugh for France merely to have a say at the general conference under the auspices of the Big Three.

Moscow newspapers have given an enthusiastic welcome to the arrangement for drawing up peace treaties with Germany's former satellites.

According to a Chungking broadcast, some circles in Washington believe that a program for the independence of Korea may emerge from the Moscow Conference. James Byrnes, Secretary of State, is reported to have gone to Moscow with instructions to urge immediate independence as opposed to the Russian policy of trusteeship. There are no indications so far, that the Big Three have reached any conclusion on this subject yet.

The American position is that Korea has been promised independence in the Crimes Declaration, under which Korea will be permitted to choose her own form of government by a national plebiscite. that policy thus far, refuses to recognize any Korean political group as the legal government pending the plebiscite.

Russia has proposed a single nation trusteeship over the combined trusteeship. That would make the rich farms of the south available to the industrialized north for a definite period before the plebiscite.

At present, separated under the 38 degrees parallel, political groups on either side are prevented from campaigning in each other's zone. It has been the Russian reason that a national plebiscite is impossible as long as the parallel demarcation continues.

BACKS FRANC DEVALUATION

WASHINGTON, December 26—Treasury Secretary Vinson said yesterday that the change in the franc rate was an essential step in the French program of economic reconstruction. In a letter to the French Minister of finance, Reno Pleven, he said the United States Government appreciates the fact that the French kept this Government and other interested nations "informed of the monetary problems of France and consulted us on the change. Under the proposed change, the franc will be devalued from 50 to about 120 to the dollar and this will probably be a favorable influence on France's exports to the United States.

Chinese, Reds Print Money for Purchases At 1-5 Exchange Rate

The Chinese Communists are issuing their own banknotes and forcing the people to accept them in payment, according to refugees arriving at Pehpiao, a Chungking broadcast reported on Wednesday. The exchange rate has been fixed at five Red dollars for one Chinese Central Government dollar.

Relations With Spain Due For Discussions

U. S., Britain Agree to Confer With France Probably Early Next January

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 26—The United States has notified France of its readiness to discuss with Britain and France all aspects of the relations of the three governments with Spain's Franco regime.

Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson said in a news conference that the reply was delivered in Paris this week and indicated it was likely the three-power discussions would begin early in January.

Britain Is Willing

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 26—The Foreign Office spokesman today said that Britain has told France that Britain is willing to participate in the conference to discuss the Spanish situation.

Sees Democratic Spain

Kyodo-USIS

PARIS, December 26.—Francois Largo Caballero, Minister of Interior in the Spanish Republican government, said that in the event of a plebiscite in Spain, that country would overwhelmingly vote for a democratic Republic.

Caballero, who was freed from a German concentration camp by the Red Army last May, declared he thought Generalissimo Francisco should hand ever his power to the Government formed by the Supreme Court and the court should then hold a plebiscite.

Caballero was once Premier of Spain.

MINOR PARTIES ECLIPSED

Congress, Muslims Emerge Strong From Indian Elections

Nearly all the results of the Indian Central Legislative elections are known. Out of 102 seats only three remain to be declared. A BBC dispatch from Bombay says the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League have emerged from the elections as the only two parties that count for anything. All minor parties have suffered an eclipse.

In the new assembly, says the dispatch, Congress will command about 60 votes and the Muslim League about half that number. The dispatch adds that if everything progresses smoothly, the only political problem in India would be a clear cut issue between the Muslims who want their home states, and the rest of British India which wan's to remain united.

Yanks Leaving Iran

Kyodo-USIS

BAGDAD, December 26.—The entire American military force in Iran will pass through Iraq within the next few days en route to Mediterranean ports and all personnel will be removed from Iran by January first. The Iraqui government has sanctioned passage and arranged for transit.

First UNO Session To Fix Security Body

London Meet Won't Be Spectacular; Will Be Followed By Another in U.S.

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 26.—The first session of the United Nations Organization opens on January 10 in London with many bitter problems to face in the task of keeping the peace.

The first session is a meeting of the General Assembly in which all 51 member nations will participate. For mechanical reasons the first session will be divided into two meetings.

Starting January 10, the first meeting will last three weeks to two months during which time members will set up the machinery to make the UNO a working organization. The second meeting is expected to begin in April, perhaps in the United States since this country has been selected as the permanent headquarters.

No great problems such as the atomic bomb are on the program of the London meeting although any nation is free to throw in a hot one like that if it wishes. The London meeting may sound pretty dull like the San Francisco Conference where delegates worked for weeks in committees haggling over a word or phrase to whip up the charter.

One of the main jobs of the first meeting will be to elect six small nations as temporary members of the Security Council. The United States, Britain, France, Russia and China are permanent members.

It is the security Council, not the Assembly which will have the real job of preserving peace once it is created. There will be plenty of work for the first Assembly meeting even though it will be unspectacular. It consisists mainly of setting up agencies of the UNO and electing officials.

Preparations for this meeting have been going on for months. Right after the San Francisco Conference last spring the Executive Committee of 14 nations was appointed to draw up a program for the London meeting. It finished its work—a 130 page report. Then the Preparatory Commission was set up to go over the Executive Committee's work.

All members of UNO are members of the commission. They will change the report a bit here and there and turn the whole thing complete over to the January 10 meeting.

All members will send about five representatives each to the General Assembly. Since no nation can send more than five all are expected to send at least that many. Despite the number of representatives each nation will have in the Assembly it will be entitled to only one vote.

Hampden Park Stadium Razed

Kyodo-AP

GLASGOW, December 26.—Fire severedly damaged the Hampden Park stadium today, the largest in Britain. Flames roared through the administration offices, dressing rooms, press box, restaurant and and central portion of the main grandstand. The stadium seats 103,000.

Nationalizing Finnish Banks

Kyodo-USIS

LONDON, December 26. — The Helsinki radio reported that Finnish Parliement had voted to naticalize Finland's bank.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Thursday. Cloudy with northeasterly winds.

Leaders of Dutch Arrive in London On Indonesia Talk

Recognition of Java Regime Uppermost—Sjahrir Makes Close Death Escape

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 26.—Premier Willen Schermerhorn and a party of high Dutch Government officials arrived from The Hague today to inaugurate discussions on the Indonesian situation with Prime Minister Clement Attlee and other British Government officials.

Accompanying Schermerhorn were acting Foreign Minister J. H. Vanroyen, Overseas Territories Minister J. H. A. Logemann, and Doctor Hubertus J. Van Mook, acting Governor General of the Dutch East Indies.

The question of the recognition of a self-proclaimed Indonesian republic in Java will be the uppermost. Van Mook has recommended the recognition of Premier Sjahrir government but the Netherlands Cabinet rejected the proposal.

Prime Minister Attlee was believed to have made clear that Great Britain wants an immediate settlement.

Some quarters expressed the belief he had asked the Dutch for their specific intentions in Indonesia.

Informed source said last week Attlee was understood to be holding in abeyance the military decision to strengthen the British occupation forces in the islands.

Premier States Policy

The Netherlands Premier, in a statement on the N.E.I. problem, declared that the Dutch Government meant to reach a settlement with Indonesian leaders which would allow other Indonesians to undertake reconstruction of Indonesia, according to a Sydney broadcast.

It was emphasized that Holland wanted to cooperate with Indonesians on the basis of "equality" and that the Dutch Lieutenant Governor General, Dr. Van Mook, was now having satisfactory talks with the Dutch Government.

Sjahrir Escapes Death

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, December 26.—Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized Indonesian republic today had a narrow escape from death when an unidentified assailant fired at a close range into the automobile he was riding with an Indonesian companion.

The British military police who came to Sjahrir's assistance arrested five Eurasians and one Surinamese.

Sjahrir said an automobile containing six men halted his car and one fired a bullet which struck the radiator of his machine. One Eurasian, he declared, then snapped a pistol at him at point blank range but the gun jammed. Fifteen Eurasians in Dutch uniforms approached the car, Sjahrir said, but fled when the British military patrol approached.

Meanwhile, Dutch sources said two Dutch soldiers were killed in Batavia when ambushed on Christmas eve. The sources said Dutch-Amboinese troops set several nearby Indonesian houses afire in retaliation.

Informed sources said the British and Dutch authorities are likely to renew peace talks with Indonesian leaders after the holidays.

The 35-year-old Premier, key figure in the Indonesian-Allied relations who has urged moderation upon his followers, returned yesterday from a tour of Java.

During his absence the British arrested several Eurasians attempting to break into his Batavia home.

Several British soldiers, mostly parachute troopers, were arrested for Christmas rioting at the Capital's largest Chinese restaurant Yen Pin. They were charged with raiding a billet after they were denied more liquor. The thousands of patrons including women and children fled in panic. The police closed the cafe. The cafe manager charged that doors and windows were smashed, the grand piano was hurled from the stage, the crystal chandelier was torn down and liquor stocks and equipment smashed.

Blast Rocks Santa Barbara

Kyodo-AP

SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA, December 26.—An explosion today rocked downtown Santa Barbara shattering windows within a radius of several blocks and starting a roaring fire in a beer warehouse topped by apartments.

A deputy sheriff said, "It would be a miracle if anyone escaped" from the structure. No immediate check was available on the number of occupants.

Provisional Draft Made To Revise Constitution; More Study Scheduled

A provisional draft of the revision of the Constitution was made by the Constitution Problem Investigation Committee at its sixth meeting held at the Prime Minister's official residence at 10:30 a.m. Wednesday. Chairman Dr. Joji Matsumoto, as well as all members and advisers, attended the meeting, and points which were not studied and deliberated upon at previous meetings were taken up. Thus at the six meetings of the Committee the entire Constitution was examined and the items to be revised studied. In this manner a provisional draft revision was obtained. A few members of the Committee will make further study of the provisional draft, during the New Year holidays, and the next general meeting of the committee will be opened sometime early in January.

FEAC Starts Trip On Japan Inspection

10-Nation Commission Finds No Fault With MacArthur Administration

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Nursing ambitions of policy making, instead of merely advising, the Allied Far Eastern Commission prepared today to leave for Japan and a look at General MacArthur's administration.

Weather permitting, commission members will board a plane tonight. They will fly to Pearl Harbor, then continue the trip aboard the USS Mount McKinley, a naval command ship. They expect to return to Washington about February 15.

The 10-nation commission made it plain in two months' deliberations here that it does not find any grave fault with the way General MacArthur has administered Japan. Most members have said they believe the Supreme Commander has done a creditable job.

The basic policy committee, under Australia's Foreign Minister Herbert V. Evatt, has rewritten the original White House directives to MacArthur. After further approval, these go to SCAP. This procedure is designed to tighten and clarify the instruction.

Some commission members believe the time is approaching when the commission should take over actual power to formulate policy for Japan; that once the strictly military phase of occupation is over, the commission should move to Japan and issue its own directives directly to the supreme commander.

This view brought about the dropping of the word "advisory" from the commission's title in recent communiques. Some circles believe that, if Russia decides to remain out of the commission, it may evolve into an oragnization with considerable policy-making authority.

They feel that if Secretary of State Byrnes and Foreign Commissar Molotov come to some agreement on the four-power council idea, supported by Russia, then the commission is likely to retain only a modest advice-giving role.

FECA Hears Pauley Report

Kyodo-USIS

WASHINGTON, December 26—The Far Eastern Advisory Commission met on December 20 to hear U.S. Reparations representative, Edwin W. Pauley, report on his recent visit to Japan. The Commission also heard educational, political, and economic data from Major Gen. John H. Hilldring, who gave a summary of General MacArthur's reports to the State Department since November 7.

A similar summary will be issued weekly from Gen. Hilldring's office.

A survey of Japan's handicraft industry, conducted for the reparations commission, showed that Japan will be able to produce ¥100,000,000 worth of handicraft manufactures during 1946, according to a report from International News Service. This included ¥30,000,000 worth of toys, ¥27,000,000 in textile handicraft, and ¥12,000,000 in bamboo woodwork, INS said.

16 Japanese Sentenced

Kyodo-USIS

KWAJELEIN, December 26.—Former Japanese commander of Wake Island, Rear Admiral Shigematsu Sakaibara, and his executive officer and 14 other Japanese were sentenced to death by hanging by the U. S. naval court here for the mass execution of 96 American officials of the Pan-American Airways in October 1943.

Tsuchiya Is Given Life Imprisonment In First War Trial

Ex-Prison Guard Is Convicted Of Killing U.S. Prisoner; Two Others Face Trial

Tatsuo Tsuchiya, former prison guard at the Mitsuchima camp and the first Japanese to face a war crimes trial in Japan, was found guilty Thursday morning by a United States military tribunal of killing an American prisoner and sentenced to hard labor for the duration of his life.

The American war crimes commission which announced its verdict immediately after the session was opened in the Yokohama courthouse at 10:10 a.m. charged that Tsuchiya and others "willfully, unlawfully and unmercifully did beat and kill" Pfc. Robert Gordon Teas.

The first commission to judge the 10-day precedent-setting case found Tsuchiya, known by his prisoners as "Little Glass Eye," guilty of three specincations—1,2 and 7—which charged him of beating to death Pfc. Teas, beating and torturing of Sergeant G. J. Lundquist, another prisoner of war, and of forcing American and British prisoners to form two ranks and slap each other.

Tsuchiya was found innocent of three specifications—3,5 and 6—charging him of beating with clubs and boards Pfc. Fred L. Koilis and Private Vincente P. Vigil on two separate occasions.

The convicted, AP said, stood impassive before the military commission as the sentence was announced in English by President Colonel Oliver Trechter and repeated to Tsuchiya in Japanese by an interpreter.

Gratitude for Fairness

Jiko Watanabe, the Japanese lawyer who defended Tsuchiya, after hearing the sentence expressed sympathy for Tsuchiya and his family and also expressed gratitude for the fairness of the trial.

"As a Japanese," he stated, "I feel very sorry for Tsuchiya. I feel very sorry for Tsuchiya's family. But I believe that the trial was conducted very fairly and justly. I feel very much gratified by the effort made by the American defense counsel. I feel gratified enough to have tears in my eyes. I wish to express my deepest thanks for the kindness of the United States defense counsel."

The commission had reached its decision by a secret written ballot on each specification and on the sentence itself, according to AP.

There was no immediate indication of any appeal but the verdict is automatically subject to review by General C. P. Hall, acting Eighth Army commander who appointed the commission. He has the right to approve or to cut down the sentence.

Two Others Face Trial

The commission adjourned after the verdict until 1:30 p.m. when it met again to begin trying 1st Lieutenant Kei Yuri who is specifically charged with directing his guards to bayonet an American soldier to death in front of a group of American officers who were forced to watch the execution.

A second commission appointed by General Hall will begin at 9 a.m. this morning the trial of 1st Lieutenant Chotaro Furushima who is specifically charged with denying American prisoners adequate food, clothing and medical facilities. Navy Captain Beverly M. Coleman is the president of this commission.

SUPPORTS PRESS FREEDOM

MacArthur Recommends Plan Be Included in U.S. Peace Treaties

Kyodo-USIS

WASHINGTON, December 26.—General Douglas MacArthur has recommended the inclusion in all U.S. peace treaties of a clause guaranteeing "a reciprocal free press and open communications facilities." His suggestion was made in a letter to Wilbur Forrest of the New York Herald Tribune, vice-president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, in which he declared "there can be no greater guarantee of a peaceful world than an international free press."

Discussing the Japanese press, General MacArthur said: "Now that the fetters of feudalism are unleashed, a press which will freely and adequately mirror the aspirations of the Japanese people will be created.

"No other single agency can play a greater role in remaking Japan into an accepted member of the family of nations than the free, uncontrolled and unfettered press which we are seeking to encourage."

China Heads Favor Peiping as Capital

Masses Also Desire Change But Government Not Planning Transfer

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 26.—An unofficial poll among government leaders today reportedly showed that 92 per cent favor moving the capital to Peiping.

Sentiment throughout the country also strongly favors Peiping but, according to the present plans, the seat of the government will be reestablished in Nanking in March or April. Almost everyone in Chungking is hoping that the capital will be moved later to Peiping.

Peiping Rumors Denied

Dr. T. H. Chang, Central Government spokesman, at a press conference on Tuesday denied the new rumors that Peiping was being considered as the new capital of China, saying that at present Nanking remained the capital of this country, but, of course, he cannot forecast future events, according to a Chungking broadcast.

Foreign Diplomats Complain

Kyodo-AP

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26—Nanking, designated by China's Central Government to become once more the nation's capital, is likely to repeat Chungking's history when it comes to overcrowding and other discomforts.

The move back is expected to take place by March or April, and in the meantime the Chinese have announced that the Executive Yuan will meet in Nanking and that Premier T. V. Soong and 1,500 government workers will go to Nanking fairly soon. Officially, however, the Government will remain in Chungking until early spring.

Some foreign diplomats, looking ahead to the time when they will follow the Government down the river, have visited Nanking on house-hunting expeditions. Some nations, like Britain and America already have Nanking embassies which probably will have to be repaired. But many countries don't and their diplomats figure that the cost of building is going to be high—one questing diplomat was asked $50,000 in U.S. money for a flimsy structure.

Spencer Moosa, AP correspondent in Chungking, reports meanwhile that some of the diplomats are murmuring about what they consider the "indifference and inconsideration" of the Foreign Office in helping them to find suitable quarters in Nanking.

The Foreign Office takes the attitude that it is doing the best it can under the circumstances, which admittedly are rigged against anyone who hopes to do anything with a city occupied by Japanese since 1937.

"From the way the Japanese looked after Nanking it doesn't seem as if they planned to stay there permanently," commented one officer.

He says the Japanese let the roads and streets go without repairs and that the housing shortage is acute.

He might have added that the Japanese generally built little in China except for exploitation purposes, and what they did build was pretty junky. They made shoddy or ruined nearly everything they touched.

Diplomats in Chungking, however, says Moosa, are gripping in a genteel sort of way that the Chungking Foreign Office hasn't done too well by them all along.

They say that when they set out for Chungking at various times they were told by Chinese diplomats in their home countries that excellent hotel accommodations would be available in Chungking, but upon arrival they found themselves in the rat-infested Chialing House where they were given one—or at most two—small rooms.

They found the food poor, no running water, and no heat except for charcoal braziers, which are dangerous in small rooms. There was no better hotel in Chungking, an emergency capital in a war that lasted eight years.

The diplomats remark bitterly that the only way the Chialing House compares with a first-rate hotel elsewhere is in its rates, which average more than $6 per day for a small room lacking some of the refinements common even to servant quarters in a high-class prewar foreign home in Shanghai.

They wonder, says Moosa, if Nanking will be any better.

U.S. HAS ATOM BOMBS

Kyodo-AP

HOLLYWOOD, December 26.—Dr. Linus Pauling, head of the Chemistry Department at California Institute of Technology, said that between 100 and 200 atomic bombs, all of the "small" variety, are now in existence in the United States.

Addressing a recent conference of the Hollywood independent citizens committee of arts, sciences and professions, he declared there is no reason to believe that there may not be 1,000 of the bombs in this country next year. He added larger bombs than those now developed will be made.

Reparations Payments Won't Aggravate Vicious Inflation, Say Economic Circles

Opinion is gaining ground in economic circles that Japan's payments of reparations to the Allied Powers is not likely to cause any further aggravation of the current vicious inflation, Jiji learned on Wednesday.

Economic circles holding this view see significance in the statement made last week by Ambassador Edwin W. Pauley, United States Reparations Commissioner, to the effect that he does not think Japan would be capable of any further reparations payments after she has paid for Allied occupation expenditures and also for imports of foodstuffs to be made with Allied approval.

These circles hail the statement as serving to eliminate a possible cause for further aggravation of inflation in our country. According to these circles, the current inflation in this country would further aggravated if Japan's capital goods alone are to be made objects of Allied reparations and the consumers' goods exempted.

Ambassador Pauley's statement last week is taken in these circles as indicating that Allied reparations are to be limited to the category of capital goods.

In the opinion of these circles, if the Allied reparations were expanded to include the consumers' goods, such as silk and cotton goods, to be taken away as they are produced every year, this would mean continued issuance of Government bonds, not supported by goods, to be handed over by the farming communities and manufacturers. In such a case, they pointed out, the Government bonds issued would mean so much increase in currency in circulation, with the result that it would inevitably aggravate the currency inflation.

The Pauley statement, however, dismissed such apprehension entertained as to a possible inflationary effect that Japan's payments of reparations might have, by making it clear that only capital goods will be the main objects of reparations, these circles declared.

Ministers Address Gubernatorial Meet

Revised Poll Law Is Explained, Major Issues Discussed At Conference

Explanation of the revised election law and discussion of major current issues featured the gubernatorial conference held at the Prime Minister's official residence at 9 a.m. on Thursday.

The meeting was attended by all governors of the prefectures throughout the country including Hisatada Hirose, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis. Only Governor Mochinaga of the Hokkaido was unable to attend.

At the outset of the conference, Prime Minister Shidehara made an admonitory speech, which was followed by addresses by Home Minister Horikiri, Justice Minister Iwata, Education Minister Maeda, Welfare Minister Dr. Ashida, Commerce and Industry Minister Ogasawara, and Agriculture and Forestry Minister Matsumura.

At 1 p.m., the provincial heads entered into conversation with the various Ministers concerned.

The conference of governors broke up at 4 p.m. following which they attended a dinner held by Home Minister Horikiri in their honor.

AMERICAN SENTRY KILLED

Discovered 3 Japanese Trying to Raid Warehouse in Sapporo

SAPPORO, (AP) December 26.—The disclosure that an American sentry was killed on December 19 by three Japanese was made today with the arrest of one suspect.

The sentry, whose name was not given, was stabbed with his own bayonet in an early morning fight with three Japanese he surprised attempting to raid a Government food storehouse. This was the first such killing in Hokkaido.

The 11th Corps Provost Marshal's office said that 18-year-old Katunori Tamura, a reformatory inmate, confessed his part in the killing and will be tried by a military commission. Two other suspects are still at large.

Scribes Given Nippon Swords

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 26.—Charles Grumich of the Associated Press and Michael MacDonaugh of Reuters have received Japanese ceremonial swords from Major General Gracey, head of the Allied Control Commission in Saigon, for coverage of Allied campaign in Burma "under the most arduous and difficult conditions."

Shanghai-Formosa Air Line

A new air service has been established between Shanghai and Formosa, according to a Chungking broadcast on Wednesday.

Jobless, Needy to Get Food, Clothing Gratis

SCAP Orders Japanese War Supplies to Be Distributed This Winter

Japanese Army-Navy food and clothing will be given free this winter to needy and unemployed under terms of a directive issued by SCAP Public Health and Welfare Section.

About 20,000,000 kilograms of food, and 3,130,000 pieces of clothing will be distributed. These figures represent approximately 30 per cent of all Japanese Army-Navy food, and all Navy clothing. Very little Army clothing was available. The remainder of the Army-Navy food will be distributed by the Japanese through regular rationing channels.

The Supreme Commander, on November 26, called on the Japanese to set aside these amounts for relief and to submit a plan for equitable distribution. The plan as approved by Public Health and Welfare Section calls for issuance of the supplies without cost, and monthly reports showing amounts issued to needy persons and number of families and persons to whom supplies are issued.

Distribution will be in charge of personnel selected for training and skill in some welfare problems and not for present or former military or naval status.

Persons eligible for relief will include the general unemployed, homeless repatriates, and those persons who, owing to lack of means, find it difficult to procure food and clothing.

Approval will be based on individual need, taking into consideration living expenses, necessary commodities for living, employment and other items.

The quantity of relief goods allotted to each prefecture will be calculated using standard statistics of unemployed as of September 10, 1945. Quantities for cities, towns and villages will be based on the number in need of relief decided by the welfare commissioners.

Supplies distributed under this arrangement will not be used in mass feeding projects without the approval of the Supreme Commander, but no prohibition will be included which prevents the use of these supplies in emergencies. Amendments to distribution of supplies under the normal rationing system will be made only on specific authorization of SCAP.

The commanding generals of the 6th and 8th Armies are made responsible for supervision and inspection of the Japanese organization for distribution. They will make their own inventories of supplies to check against those furnished by the Japanese, and will inform SCAP of any variation.

The 6th and 8th Armies will also submit estimates of the numbers of unemployed and dependents in each prefecture for whom relief will be required in the period January-June, 1946.

House Incumbents Eyeing Reelection

300 Present Lower Housers to Stand in Elections Despite Public Sentiments

In spite of the popular demand for clarification of the war responsibility of the Diet members, more than 300 of the present representatives will stand as candidates in the general elections, according to Jiji.

All of the 17 Parliamentary members of the Social Democratic Party have expressed their intention to run in the election, while the majority of 50 Diet members belonging to the Liberal Party are also expected to stand as candidates. The Progressive Party, whose war responsibility is believed to be the greatest, will run about 220 out of it 265 present Parliamentary members. Only 20 per cent of the members of the Cooperative Party and the Independents Club will not seek reelection.

Except for those Diet members who have been apprehended as suspected war criminals or relinquished their membership to the Diet voluntarily, few representatives will give up their right to run for election.

Vieing for Farmer Votes

Competition between the Social Democrats and the Communists for winning over the farming population has so far resulted in a tie score for obth parties, Jiji reported.

The Social Democratic Party of Japan, which advocates farmers' unions as the sole means of organizing the farmers, has succeeded in forming the preparatory committee for the projected Japan Farmers' Union early last month. The preparatory committee has so far organized about 50,000 farmers, while some 100,000 farmers outside the organization are believed to be supporting the projected union.

The Communists meanwhile follows the policy of organizing both tenants' unions designed to protect the interests of tenants and the farmers' committees comprising all toiling farmers. The Communist Party has also succeeded in organizing about 50,000 farmers into the farmers' committees, while the number of those who have not joined but support the committees is yet to be ascertained.

It is to be noted that the majority of the farmers who have rallied to the support of the Social Democratic Party are owner farmers, while the farmers' committees formed under the sponsorship of the Communists consist in most cases of poor farmers.

Another important phase of the situation is that the influence of the Communist Party is gradually permeating the farmers' group organized by the preparatory committee of the Japan Farmers' Union under the leadership of the Social Democratic Party.

A section of this preparatory committee at its meeting on December 11 openly supported the Communist policy on the farm land reform, while about half of the farmers organized by the committee is reportedly in favor of the Communist plan to merge the farmers' union with the Communist-sponsored farmers' committees.

The rivalry between the two parties to enlist the support of the farmers is expected to be intensified during the course of the impending election campaign.

SCAP Okays Transfer Of His Majesty's Bonds To Relief Organization

The Supreme Commander on December 26 gave Japan's Minister of Finance permission to transfer ¥10,000,000 in Imperial Household bonds to the "Association for the Relief of the War Calamity Sufferers", in a relief program for air raid victims and repatriates. The Association was established April 17, 1945. To date, it has distributed 337,500 kilograms of silk-wadding with a value of ¥29,250,000 among 3,081,872 families, and maintains 175 dispensaries for 1,000,000 people at a cost of ¥2,430,000. Patron of the Association is Prince Takamatsu, and its President is the Welfare Minister, Dr. H. Ashida.

FARM LAW EFFECTIVE SOON

New Farmland Reforms To Be Enforced About Jan. 10

The epoch-making Farm Land Reform Law, passed by the recent Diet, will be carried into force around January 10, with its provisions limiting the ownership of farmland by a landlord to an average of five cho (one cho approximates 2.45 acres)), the Asahi Shimbun reported Thursday morning.

According to the paper, an Imperial ordinance will be promulgated around January 10 to enforce the New Farm Land Reform Law, and prior to the enforcement, the Farm Land Council will meet in conference on January 7 to draw up concrete schedules for enforcing the limited farmland ownership for a landlord, averaging five cho each throughout the country.

How the forthcoming execution of this measure will affect the farmers' deliverers of rice crops to the government remains yet to be seen, the journal added.

Aussies Hit Prize Money

Australian naval authorities believe the London report that the Australian navy will share in the £14,000,000 of prize money, proceeds of captured enemy ships and cargoes during the war, is an attempt to remove previous anomalies in allocating this money, according to a Sydney broadcast on Wednesday. There was some bitterness in some quarters in the last war because of the way the prize money was distributed. Some submarine crews were awarded large sums for successes against enemy vessels.

'Hot Dog' Machine Invented

Kyodo-AP

SYRACUSE, December 26.—Science has found a way to cook "hot dogs" by radio waves. The General Electric Company said it is manuturing a machine, which for a dime in the slot delivers red hot sandwich with mustard wrapped in paper.

Nippon Quarters in Shanghai

Measures are being taken in Shanghai to house the Japanese until the time of their embarkation for Japan, according to a Chungking broadcast on Wednesday. It is estimated that a total of 600,000 Japanese will be collected in Shanghai.

MORE NISEI COMING HERE

4,500 Due to Sail From Portland On U.S. Transport

Kyodo-AP

PORTLAND, December 26.—Special trains will arrive today with the first of 4,500 Japanese who will sail late this week for Japan aboard the transport General Gordan, an immigration official declared.

Vernen W. Tomlinson, in charge of the Portland immigration and naturalization service branch, said that most of the Japanese were sailing at their own request but the Government was deporting a few.

The Japanese come from three internment camps. The public will not be allowed near the vessel, the largest ever to dock here, nor will the Japanese be allowed to visit with relatives on ship or the deck, Tomlinson said.

About 1,300 children under 16 and 1,400 women are expected to be among those leaving. The Japanese will occupy troop quarters, traveling as soldiers.

Economy Data Ordered

Kyodo-AP

TOKYO, December 26.—In a directive "revolutionary" for Japanese statisticians, General MacArthur today ordered 11 offices and agencies to maintain weekly statistics to disclose an up-to-date picture of Japan's economy. Weekly statistics will replace the monthly, quarterly or semi-annual statistics formerly kept by the Japanese. The statistics will cover everything from wholesale and retail price indexes to Kilowatt electric power consumed to amusement income and bank deposits.

Woman To Run in Election

Mrs. Hisako Yoneyama of Kanazawa City, who has taken the lead in the movement for women suffrage in the Kanazawa area, will run in the coming general elections from Ishikawa Prefecture. She is supported in her candidacy by the Ishikawa' Women's League, Komatsu Women's Club and the Alumnae Association of the Ishikawa Prefectural First Higher Girl's School. which is Mrs. Yoneyama's alma mater.

GI'S 5 CHILDREN KILLED

Winkelman Flies Home Upon Learning Kiddies Burned to Death

Private Otto Winkelman, whose five children were burned to death in a fire that swept through his duplex home in the Detroit suburb of Roseville, was en route back to the United States Wednesday in a C-54 in an attempt by the Army to get him home in time for the funeral.

Private Winkelman did not know about the death of his children until he read the December 24 edition of Stars and Stripes, which contained the story.

Formerly assigned to the 33rd Division, Winkelman was at the 11th Replacement Depot awaiting shipment home under the War Department order releasing enlisted men who have three or more children.

As soon as he read the story, Winkelman went to his commanding officer, who in turn notified the Battalion Commander. New orders were cut authorizing him to travel home by air instead of by steamship.

FRANCE REGAINS CONTROL

3-Months Talks Over Indo-China Nearly Settled

The disagreement between Paris and Chungking over the taking over of the administration in north Indo-China appears to be almost settled after three months of negotiations, according to Brazzaville broadcast Wednesday.

For the first time since the end of the war with Japan, the broadcast said, Indo-China will come entirely under French control. French troops were told to take over the posts from both the Chinese and British troops.

An agreement is being instituted between the French, British and Chinese military authorities and details of the procedure are now being discussed in Tongking, the broadcast said.

NOTICE

TO ALL FORMER AUSTRIAN CITIZENS

Those desirous of registering with the American authorities are requested to send within one week all personal date, proof of their former Austrian citizenship, time of residence in Japan and future plans to

Mr. C. P. WALDBAUR
Gora (Hakone) Gora Hotel

Tokyo, December 26, 1945

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CHRISTMAS DINNER at INDUSTRY CLUB
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.
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8th Army Military Government Office [illegible]
Tokyo Detachment [illegible]
Tokyo, Marunouchi 2-chome No. 2, American Club,
between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. or 1 p.m. and 3 p.m.

Plan to Barter Silk For Rice Disclosed

Cocoon Raisers Want 1 Bale Exchanged for 45 'Koku' Of Imported Food

Japanese silk raisers decided to appeal to the Government to exchange one bale of silk for 45 "koku" of imported rice at a meeting held Wednesday at the Central Silk Institute Building in Marunouchi here.

A representative from the Allied Headquarters was also present at the meeting which started at 1 p.m. with more than 50 presidents of prefectural assemblies and about 30 representatives from the silk industry attending.

The basis for the exchange of one silk bale for 45 "koku" of rice was decided upon on the assumption that it would take at least one "chobu" (approximately 2.5 acres) of mulberry trees to feed silkworms for the production of one bale of silk. On the other hand, one "chobu" of land, it is claimed, if converted for rice production should produce about 45 "koku" of rice.

The representatives of the silk industry also adopted a seven-point resolution urging the Government to take the following steps to increase silk production.

1. **Establishing of a general delivery system for the collection of silk cocoon crops.**
2. **To increase the ration of rice to workers in the silk industry.**
3. **Immediate delivery of fertilizer for mulberry farms.**
4. **To raise the price of silk cocoons and the immediate announcement of the silk cocoon production level for next year.**
5. **To facilitate the use of funds and capital to reconvert silk reeling mills.**
6. **Establishment of special measures to repair silk reeling machines which were left unused during the war.**
7. **Announcement of a policy calling for increased silk cocoon production.**

MEIJI SHRINE POLICY BARED

Will Keep Art Gallery, Memorial Hall, Stadium, Swimming Pool

With the Shinto religion set apart from the State shrines in Japan are making a restart along lines in keeping with the directive issued by General MacArthur's Headquarers recently.

Meiji Shrine, which enshrines the Emperor Meiji and the Empress Dowager Shoken, who of all the Rulers have had a deep influence on the lives of the Japanese people, is expected to become more of an intimate shrine for the masses. In the relationship of patron deity and protege, the people will become more closely bound to the great Emperor.

The annual cost for the upkeep of the shrine and the outer gardens is about ¥350,000. With about ¥40,000 received from the national treasury, the bulk of the expense has been met through offerings from the people. Now that it no longer will have State support, considerable difficulty is to be expected but the shrine authorities are resolved that no matter how hard the going may be they will keep up the Meiji Art Gallery and the Imperial Constitution Memorial Hall, now virtually closed, the baseball grounds, stadium and swimming pool as part of the shrine.

Rather than soliciting for contributions, funds for the upkeep of the shrine will be made naturally through worshippers. Stalls and places of recreation and amusement may also be allowed near Harajuku and Yoyogi so that the shrine and the celebration of Meiji Setsu, Emperor Meiji's birthday on November 3, will become a nearer thing to the hearts of the people.

RADIO PROGRAM

Friday, December 28

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK
Tokyo Key Station WVTR

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0720—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Roundup; 0800—G I Jive; 0815—Across The Board; 0830—GEMS OF JAZZ; 0900—CLAUDE FRANK; 0915—PIN UP VOICE; 0930—Roy Shields; 1000—WAX MUSEUM; 1030—Viva America; 1045—Words With Music; 1100—SHOWCASE; 1130—Fred Waring; 1200—At Ease; 1215—Personal Album; 1230—NEWS; 1245—Remember; 1300—Symphonette; 1315—Jimmie Carroll Sings; 1330—Music From America; 1400—TOKYO MOSE; 1500—Music America Loves Best; 1545—Magic Carpet; 1600—Globe Theatre; 1630—Dinner Music; 1730—Joan Davis; 1800—NEWS; 1815—Supper Club; 1830—Victor Borge; 1900—Hall Of Fame; 1930—Kate Smith; 2000—Sports; 2015—Spotlight Bands; 2030—Orchestras Of Nations; 2130—Make Believe Ballroom; 2200—NEWS; 2215—Make Believe Ballroom; 2300—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios.)

RADIO TOKYO, JOAK
National (870 Kcs.)

0630—English exercise; 0745—1945 Memories; 1215—Pipe organ; 1300—Piano solo; 1600—Program for sick persons; Music; 1730—Children's Hour; 1800—Jazz; 1830—English conversation; 2030—Nippon Symphonic Orchestra.

Local 1260 Kcs.)

1700—Young Men and Students' Hour; 1815—Current topics; 1830—Women's Hour; 1900—Japanese music; 2030—Serenade (Schubert).

600 Japanese Kiddies Invited But 9,000 Swamp Gala Xmas Party Given By XI Corps

XI CORPS HEADQUARTERS, December 26.—A riot was narrowly averted yesterday as some 9,000 Japanese children poured out of the trains at Hiyoshi Station, adjacent to XI Corps Headquarters, in a dash to be first at the Christmas party held for the children of the Japanese laborers hired by XI Corps.

Although XI Corps officials had planned on entertaining a group of 600, word of the party had spread like wildfire from Tokyo to Yokohama with every child in the vicinity who knew of the party inviting his friends.

The party was scheduled to begin at 2 p.m. but by 1.30 the crowd of milling youngsters had grown to such proportions that local police had to be called in to maintain order at the railway station. Japanese labor representatives were asked to organize the children into shifts, and Red Cross workers and GI ushers were forced to admit the surging crowd.

The Red Cross building in which the party was held soon proved inadequate to accommodate more than 300 children. Ten shifts were organized and the supply of gifts donated by the officers and men of XI Corps was quickly exhausted.

Although the Xmas party program was shortened and all the volunteer hosts worked like mad to care for as many children as possible, time and space were against them. With impending darkness, almost two-thirds of the youngsters had to be turned away. Still the children showed no disappointment at not being able to "crash" the party, but waited patiently until their more fortunate friends came out, then laughed, chatted and shared their experiences, and gifts.

Government Plans To Up Fish Catches

Construction and Repair of 330,000 Tons of Fishing Boats Is Ordered

In order to boost fishery catches, the Government has instructed prefectural governments to build and repair 330,000 tons of fishing boats and thus to restore Japan's prewar fishing marine strength of 1,040,000 tons by the end of 1946.

Prior to the outbreak of the Pacific War, Japan had 354,000 fishing boats totaling 1,087,000 tons. With large ships commandeered for war purposes during the hostilities, the fishing marine strength at the time of surrender comprised only 318,000 small boats aggregating 795,000 tons. Out of these boats, one-third is badly damaged which fact has contributed to the decrease of catches along with shortage of labor and fishing equipments.

The Government, at the Cabinet meeting on December 24, decided to make efforts to repair these boats and on the other hand give preference to building of new fishing boats by providing material and funds. Plans are also underway to convert ships for military use, tankers and freighters into fishing boats.

Price Slash Planned

A plan designed to help reduce the price of fish which has been on the increase since all restrictions upon it were removed although more and more fish has found its way into the market, has been evolved by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, according to the Mainichi.

Under it crude petroleum, provided by the Allied Headquarters, will be made available to certain types of fisheries and people engaged in the transportation of fish, while there will be an increased supply of food in lieu of money to fishermen selling their catches at prices fixed by agreement between the organs for the marketing and distribution of fish.

The plan which the authorities concerned are persuaded will end the question of making fish available to the consuming public at reasonable prices was the result of unsuccessful efforts on their part to reduce fish prices which included the prohibition of the auctioning of fish to distributors in consumption centers on December 2 and the reduction of fees received by retailers from 30 to 20 per cent on December 16.

The crude oil which will be distributed to fisheries in order to help bring down the price of fish to consumers amounts to 6,700 kilolitres.

The extra food will be distributed at the rate of one sho or 1.4 kilograms per 100 kan of fish brought to the market and sold at agreed prices, subject to changes necessitated by local conditions. The amount of rice actually to be received by fishermen will be so fixed that they will receive a daily food ration not exceeding five go. The daily food ration of ordinary people is 2.1 go or about 300 grams.

Special Cars For GI's Set

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA, December 26.—Private cars for the exclusive use of travel-minded GI's are being added to most trains in the Tokyo-Yokohama loop. Colonel C. V. Cadwell, Provost Marshal of the Eighth Army, announced today. He stated that henceforth Allied military personnel will not be admitted as passengers in railroad cars used by Japanese civilians, adding, however, that GI's will be allowed the privilege of having civilian guests ride with them in their own cars.

Control Companies To Operate Pro Tem

Unstability of Economic Condition Given as Ground For Retention

The Government plans to have some of the existing economic control companies carry on for some time even after date of abolition of all the control associations, in view of opinion gradually gaining ground in business circles that Japan's postwar economic conditions are such that retention of some sort of economic control is considered favorable, according to Jiji.

Under the Government's original plan these control companies, over which Government control is exercised to a lesser extent than the control associations, were to be abolished some time next January. The abolition of all the control associations is expected to be completed by the end of January.

Opinion now gaining ground in business circles maintains that, under the present economic conditions in this country, a wholesale abolition of all economic control organs, including both control companies and associations, which are held still to be holding vital role in stabilizing the Japanese people's livelihood, may result in serious economic dislocations and disturbances that might adversely affect the stability of the people's economic life.

In postponing the scheduled abolition of these economic control companies, the Government intends to subject all of them to a most drastic reorganization so that they may be qualified to function as postwar economic organs to contribute to the maintenance of stability of the people's livelihood.

The current opinion in favor for retention of such economic control organs appears to be due to the fact that abolition of economic controls, in some fields, has not resulted in any favorable results intended, that most important materials for Japanese manufacturing industries have depended on imports and that the current production is far from meeting the requirements of the people.

In view of this situation as well as the growing opinion in business circles in favor of retention of some of economic control organs, the Commerce and Industry Ministry now in charge of these economic control organs has come to hold the view that the end of wartime economy does not necessarily call for an outright abolition of all economic control organs.

The Commerce and Industry Ministry authorities seem to be inclined to the view that the projected abolition of the control companies, as distinguished from control associations, should need further careful study before it is carried into action, especially in view of the fact that it is as yet entirely impossible to envisage clearly the definite shape the Japanese industry will take in the future.

They held, therefore, that such control companies should carry on until such time as the Government consider that there is no necessity for their retention and issues specific order for their abolition.

Chekov Masterpiece Draws Huge Crowd

Youngsters Flock to Yurakuza Theater to See 'Cherry Orchard' Drama

"Sold Out" signs were hung over the box office of the Yurakuza Theater in Tokyo three days before the opening date. Never before in the recent history of the Japanese little theater movement has the drama-hungry public made such a mad rush for tickets for the three-day (twice daily) performances of "The Cherry Orchard", the well-known sociological drama written by the celebrated Russian playwright of the late 19th century, Anton Chekov.

Hours before the opening on Wednesday noon, crowds of young men and women were already at the playhouse patiently awaiting the curtain to rise; the audience on that afternoon was composed mostly of young people between the ages of 20 to 35 whose intellectual progress had been thwarted by the war. But no amount of fascist or military pressure was successful in keeping down completely the desire and aspiration of the youths to seek the truth and problems of the day. The same youths who had been intellectually suppressed for the past 10 years have returned to enjoy a new era of liberalism. In them lies the hope of new Japan.

Familiar Presentation

The current presentation of "The Cherry Orchard" is a popular revival of the same production given many times in the past by the various little theater groups that grew out of the original Tsukiji Little Theater, the cradle of all experimental dramatic groups in this country. The theme—breakdown of the feudalist caste system and the gradual downfall of the huge estate owners—is familiar to the average Japanese theater-goer. Its dramatic technique has been perfected by repeated presentations based mostly on productions given by the Moscow Art Theater.

For these reasons, the first postwar choice to be staged by the combined efforts of the existing little theater groups fell on this Chekov masterpiece. The groups participating in it are the Tokyo Art Theater, the Actors' Theater, and the Literature Theater.

The play moves slowly but convincingly as all Russian psychological vehicles do. But the lengthy discourse on the rise of the peasant class and other issues of Chekov's time resounds all too familiar to the Japanese audience in the light of recent events—Allied directives on land reform and others. The audience is spared of monotony by carefully directed movements on the stage and excellant scenic effects. To Sugisaku Aoyama goes the credit for the excellent directing and to Kisaku Ito, often dubbed the Norman Bel Geddes of Japan, for the stage. Ito particularly constructed an impressive scene of the interior in the third act with limited material now obtainable.

Excellent Portrayals

The role of Mme. Ranevskaya, a bewildered member of the falling Russian aristocracy whose huge estate is about to go into receivership, is well portrayed by Miss Chieko Higashiyama, well-known actress of many years experience with the Bungakuza troupe. Notable performance is given by Senda Koreya as Topofimov, the student, who represents a member of the rising intellectual group. The roles of Gayef, Mme. Ranevskaya's helpless elder brother, and Ropakhin, the son of a slave once attached to the Cherry Orchard, are excellently performed by Kenji Susukida and Masao Mishima, respectively, both veterans of the little theater.

The final performances will be given today at 12:30 and 3:30 p.m.

There is another Christmas offering, especially for youngsters, staged this week at the Kyoritsu auditorium in Kanda. It is Maurice Maeterlinck's "Blue Bird" by the Toho Gekidan. It is also reported that the Tokyo Literature Theater is now rehearsing Ibsen's "Doll House" for presentation late in January under the direction of Yoshi Hijikata, one of the original members of the Tsukiji Little Theater who was recently freed by General MacArthur's directive ordering the liberation of all political prisoners.

Loudspeakers In Tokyo To Entertain Japanese With U.S. Radio Program

With no receiving sets for short wave, the world's music is a locked treasure for the Japanese public. For their benefit, the recently established Nippon News Agency will shortly set up loudspeakers in the Mitsukoshi Department Store at Nihonbashi. Here the public will be able to enjoy the latest song hits from America, swing music, performances by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, top notch comedians and songsters. The same facilities will eventually be set up in Hibiya Park, Ginza and other places where benches for easy listening will also be set up.

SCAP PERMITS WAGE HIKE

Increase in Family Allowances Is Also Approved

General MacArthur's headquarters has approved a Japanese Government proposal whereby wage-allowance controls for both Government and private employes will be relaxed to permit increases in monthly income of more than ¥100, said a PRO announcement on Wednesday.

The proposal permits the creation of a maximum temporary commodity price allowance of ¥100 per month per worker, and authorizes an increase in family allowances for workers from ¥5, the present maximum, to ¥20 for each dependent per month. Government employes and white-collar employes are expected to benefit the most from the increase.

SCAP officials pointed out that "allowances" which supplement "wages" play an important part in the Japanese payroll scheme. They explained that where the general American plan is that of paying flat hourly, daily or weekly wages or salaries, the Japanese wages are considerably lower but supplemented with various allowances and bonuses.

They added that "most of the demands resulting from present-day strikes include as one of the main objectives, substantial wage increases" and that approval of this (allowances) proposal will in part aid in eliminating existing and future work stoppages."

Prof. Otsuka Reinstated

Professor Kinnosuke Otsuka of Tokyo Engineering University, formerly the University of Commerce, who was forced to leave the institution on the accusation of having aided the Communist agitation in 1933 and was sentenced to two year's penal servitude, will return to the university.

14 AIRMEN'S BODIES FOUND

All Are Americans When Their Planes Downed in Kochi June

Bodies of 14 American airmen who died when their planes were shot down over the city of Kochi, Shikoku, have been found by members of the 19th Regiment of the 24th Division, according to a PRO announcement on Wednesday.

The bodies were found by 1st Lieutenant Arthur O. Nibling and Pfc. Vernon Sunger, who were investigating reports that a plane had crashed near the city last June. Their invesigation revealed that two B-29s, a P-51 and a Navy fighter crashed in or near the city during June and July.

Seven of the bodies were in one shallow grave, five were in another and the remaining two were buried individually.

Repatriating Diplomats

The list of Japanese diplomatic and consular members as well as other persons for whom repatriation was desired by the Imperial Japanese Government has been forwarded to the United States Government for such action as may be appropriate, according to a SCAP memorandum to the Japanese Government on December 24. On the same day, GHQ also notified the Government that the Japanese Legation staff members and their families in Afghanistan will be repatriated through India.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1945

The Policemen's Uniforms

The authorities are reported to be designing a new uniform for policemen in the hope that it will "democratize" the police and make them more popular with the public. These authorities must believe literally in the old adage that "clothes make the gentleman".

But it is to laugh! The unpopularity of the police and their present state of demoralization is not skin deep, or uniform deep. They are not likely to be changed by substituting a roll collar for a buttoned up collar or a billy stick for a saber. The authorities are said to be having a hard time figuring out how they are going to get together enough cloth in this day of textile shortage to make the new uniforms, but they are determined to get it some way or another. Better to devote all that ingenuity to more useful purpose; better to use the cloth to clothe the freezing air raid victims; better to spend the money on an additional bonus to the disgracefully underpaid policemen, say we.

Changing the pattern of the men inside the uniforms rather than changing the pattern of the uniforms they wear is much more essential. All this concern over uniforms is just another example of the senseless formalism of Japanese bureaucracy which puts its trust in outward appearances and fails to understand the essence of things.

Why are the police so unpopular today? Because, in the first place, they were arrogant and cruel and unfair until a little while ago, and now that the abuse of their power has been prohibited by the Allied authorities, the same police have become sullen and careless and indifferent, or timid and cringing and befuddled. Because, in the second place, they are inefficient and ineffective in stopping the current crime wave and in upholding the dignity of the law. Because, in the third place, they are uneducated and unintelligent and very often inferior to the persons they are supposed to handle. Because, in the fourth place, they often indulge in petty graft. And so forth and so on. The bill of charges can be continued almost indefinitely.

What are the reasons for these manifold failings on the part of the police? One very important reason, perhaps the fundamental reason, is the incredibly poor pay given to the policemen. What kind of men can the police department expect to get for sixty-five or seventy yen a month salary? No wonder most of the policemen have nothing more than a primary school education. No wonder they come from a social class and cultural background inferior to the people with whom they have to deal. No wonder they have no intelligent comprehension of their tasks or responsibilities. No wonder they can take no great pride or interest in their positions. No wonder they engage in petty graft. No wonder 500 policemen are resigning from the Tokyo metropolitan police force every month, and no wonder there is hardly anyone willing to take their places.

It is a wonder that there are men who will remain policemen at these starvation wages. It is a wonder that, despite the generally low level of the police force, there is such a respectable sprinkling of honest, conscientious, hard-working policemen among them. These individuals are real heroes who do not deserve to receive the opprobrium which is being heaped on the police force as a group.

Another reason for the failings of the police is that they have hitherto been the creature and the tool of an arbitrary and dictatorial political system. The fault has been not so much the fault of the police themselves as of the system they served. The political system molded the police in its evil pattern.

A change in the political system should automatically change the police. If the government become a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, the police who serve that government will automatically become a police of the people, by the people, and for the people. Instead of being petty despots, the police will then be the servants of the people. Then they will automatically win the support and cooperation and respect and admiration of the people, and the much sought for "democratization" of the police will be attained.

Putting the policemen into another uniform is the most pointless and wasteful and illogical way of trying to "democratize" the police. The way to do it is to get a better type of policemen by paying salaries which will attract superior men, and to establish a political system which will use the police to serve the will of the people instead of to suppress their will. Unless these fundamental reforms are completely carried out, no amount of fancy work by the best tailors on the uniforms of the policemen will change the public attitude toward the police in the least. And if these fundamental reforms are carried out, even the present shabby uniforms with stand-up military collars and the ridiculous tin sword will then appear handsome enough to win the admiration of the public.

PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, December 27

A POPULAR FRONT FOR JAPAN

ASAHI—The coming general election will certainly mark a new epoch in Japan, but it is impossible to expect miracles from one general election. The electors are now preoccupied with the problem of their daily food, and no steps are being taken to educate the people in the use of their right. It is not difficult to see that the old ruling class is still attempting to preserve its influence in one form or another.

The general election is a golden opportunity to develop the fight for democracy, and the electors must make the best use of their vote. In order to carry thorough far-reaching democratic reforms, sustained effort must be made. The forces opposed to the bureaucrats, capitalists, and landlords are still lacking in organization. The masses of the people who have recovered their freedom are not yet fully conscious of their power. If they are united, they will be able to carry everything before them, but without unity, it is impossible to realize a democratic revolution.

In Western countries, democratic revolutions were carried through under the leadership of progressive capitalists, but times have changed, and capitalists can no longer act as leaders for the political emancipation of the people, for they are now themselves privileged persons. The democratic revolution of Japan must be realized by the masses and their leaders, so the organization of a popular front in Japan becomes an important question from the standpoint of a thorough reconstruction of the political structure.

This does not mean the merging of popular parties into a single organization, but a close cooperation of all forces working for the realization of democracy in Japan. In a representative democracy, political parties are the only instruments for organizing the people, and it is up to the people themselves to decide which are popular parties, and which are not. But it may be suggested that only the Social Democrat Party and the Communist Party can take the leadership in forming a popular front. In Western countries, a popular front practically means the cooperation of socialist and communist parties.

In this country, people now understand what social democracy implies. The Communist Party, however, is still working under a practical handicap, though it is a lawful organization like any other party. The privileged classes are using communism as a bugbear to terrify the electors. It is, however, impermissible to condemn a party which has been publicly recognized as a lawful body. The people will do well to recognize the role of the Communist Party as a partner in the struggle for democracy, assigning the party a definite place in a popular front. The party forms a direct antithesis to absolutism.

The anti-fascist cooperation of the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union and the popular front organized by the social democratic and communist parties in many countries are an impetus to the democratic revolution of the world. The Allied Headquarters is directing the democratic reorganization of Japan. The solidarity of popular parties is the only means to carry through a democratic revolution in Japan; and old prejudice should not be allowed to prevent the formation of a popular front in this country.

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIES HERE

Data on Present Conditions And Capacity of Various Industries Compiled By GHQ

I

The following are summaries of the second seven of twenty-three separate inventories on Japanese industry prepared and completed on Dec. 1 by the Industrial and Research Divisions of the Economic and Scientific Section, SCAP, for Ambassador Edwin W. Pauley, chief of the United States reparations mission in Japan. The inventories are based upon statistics and statements of the Japanese government and industry authorities.

Rubber

The inventory showed 341 rubber products with an annual consumption capacity for crude rubber of 32,066 metric tons and with an annual production capacity of goods valued at 894,468,000 yen. Of these, 35 are tire factories with annual crude rubber consumption capacity of 8,928 metric tons and a production capacity of tires valued at 157,900,000 yen. About 80 per cent of the tire production was accounted for by the Yokohama Rubber Company, the Bridgestone Rubber Company and the Dunlop Company.

During 1926-1930, Japan imported all the rubber tires needed for home consumption and for exports to Manchuria and North China. During this period, Dunlop was the only producer since the 1923 earthquake had wiped out the Goodrich plant of the Yokohama Rubber Company. Vehicles were imported with complete sets of tires, and Dunlop furnished replacements and tires for the domestic automobile industry. In addition to tires imported as a set, additional automobile and truck tires were imported for home consumption and for export to Manchuria and North China.

Annual crude rubber consumption figures in Japan during 1926-1930 (in metric tons): 1926, 20,900; 1927, 23,500; 1928, 25,000; 1929, 37,800; 1930, 26,700. Other data concerning the industry at the 1926-1930 levels were included in the inventory.

Synthetic Rubber

Encouraged and subsidized by the Japanese army and navy and devoted entirely to production of goods for them, synthetic rubber production was put to its greatest use in making self-sealing tanks. It was intended to supplement, not to replace, natural rubber.

Production took place in eight plants producing chemical goods but due to the shortage of raw materials, and fuel, and to the prohibitive production costs (100,000 yen a ton), the machinery now lies idle.

Japanese figures for synthetic rubber, not considered accurate, indicated an annual production capacity for the eight plants of 750 metric tons. Actually, however, 1944 production was only 220 metric tons and the total production for the five years 1941-1945 inclusive was 356 metric tons.

Complete data on all of the eight plants was not immediately available. However, Mitsubishi Chemical Industries, reporting on two of the eight, listed one using the alcohol process and another using the monovinylacetylene process.

The alcohol plant had a planned monthly production capacity of 30 metric tons of butadiene, 10 tons of acrylonitrile and 25 tons of synthetic rubber. However, actual production had only reached 13 tons of butadiene, 7 tons of acrylonitrile and 10 tons of synthetic rubber.

The monovinylacetylene plants planned monthly production capacity (actual production in parenthesis) included 20 (4) tons of butadiene, 7 (0) tons of acrylonitrile and 15 (3) tons of synthetic rubber.

Food Processing

Flour mills: The Japanese reported 2,492 flour mills with a production capacity of 58,431 barrels (of 88 kilograms apiece) per day, or about 1,888,000 metric tons a year, compared to average production during the period 1926-1930 of 696,000 metric tons annually. The present mills include 23 large ones with a capacity of 25,188 barrels a day, 397 "middle size" mills with capacity of 16,010 barrels a day, and 2,072 "small size" mills with capacity of 17,233 barrels a day.

Rice polishing: Ordinarily the entire Japanese rice crop is polished except for that set aside for seed. Rice used in the homes is ordinarily polished there or in small community rice mills but rice for sake, beer, miso, etc., is polished in mills belonging to the respective industries. However, during the war, rice polishing was declared illegal due to loss in food values. But some polishing did continue, and it is believed that the country's capacity for polishing is equivalent to the amount of rice available. Not including household polishing and neighborhood mills, the number of rice mills belonging to food processing organizations is 9,582.

Canneries: In existence are 310 canneries with a total annual production capacity of 9,339,546 cases of 48 pounds each.

Sugar refining: Three beet sugar refineries with a production capacity of 1,800 tons a day are located in Hokkaido. One in Kyushu, with a capacity of 300 tons a day, has not been operating for the last three years. The Japanese had no information regarding five refineries in the Okinawa area that formerly had a total production capacity of 1,950 tons a day. During the period 1926-1930, the average annual production for Japan, Formosa, the South Seas and Okinawa was 732,000 metric tons.

Breweries: The Japanese reported 13 breweries in Japan proper with an annual production capacity of 53,275,700 gallons, compared with 35,621,600 gallons averaged annually during 1926-1930.

Soy sauce: There are 6,087 factories which in 1937 turned out 873,223 metric tons. Five large-size factories, producing over 20,000 tons a year, turned out 214,819; 1,483 factories with capacities of between 100 and 20,000, turned out 465,946 tons, and 4,599 small factories, capacity under 100 tons, turned out 192,458.

Miso (bean paste): "Main producers" totaling 168 and 5,361 "small producers" have an annual production capacity of 753,319 metric tons.

Milk products: Monthly production capacities for 72 factories: condensed milk, 4,178,000 pounds; powdered milk, 1,569,000 pounds; butter, 1,000,000 pounds.

Confectioneries (cakes, candies, biscuits, bread, etc.): Factories range from large and modern plants to small plants and shops. They total 4,970 with a production capacity of 220,698 metric tons annually.

Machine Tools

Present inventories and production capacities of Japan's machine tool industry are far beyond the needs of Japan's civilian economy, SCAP authorities said in this inventory. Military necessity and Japan's desire to free herself from economic dependence on the Western World encouraged planning of production both beyond Japan's actual needs and beyond her technical ability for translating plans into finished machines.

"Incomplete and meaningless statistics kept by the government and industry prior to 1930, and the blanket of secrecy and poor co-ordination resulting from army and navy rulings, effectively obscure a complete picture of this industry," the authorities added. "It must be realized that this report leaves many gaps and inconsistencies which will be rectified as more information is uncovered."

The number of factories, and the yen value of the annual product for 1940-1944 follow; 1940, 457 factories, 312,979,000 yen; 1941 321 factories, 318,167,000 yen; 1942, 358 factories, 427,623,000 yen; 1943, 366 factories, 602,913,000 yen; 1944, 254 factories, 723,378,000 yen. In 1945, there were an estimated 250 factories.

The reduction in the number of effectively producing factories was attributed by government and industry leaders to three reasons:

1. Air raid damage. United States Strategic Bombing Survey reports, with investigations still in progress, show the estimated damage at 24 per cent. The government's Machinery Bureau estimate is 23 per cent.

2. Conversion of factories. A cutback in machine tool capacity was ordered late in the war when many plants were ordered converted to airplane parts production. One government official claimed 70 per cent of the machine tool industry was thus converted. However, other estimates, considered more reliable, place conversion at under 30 per cent. A salient fact appears to be, though, that the largest and most efficient concerns lost their best machinery to aircraft parts work.

3. Poor engineering. The aircraft production chief of the Munitions Ministry estimated that machine tool idleness due to breakdowns averaged nearly 20 per cent in this industry, which had high priority in men and machines.

(To Be Continued)

TIMES BOOK SHELF

The Conquered People, by Corporal Howard H. Fogel, Published by Kyobun-Kan, Tokyo.

The Conquered People, a narrative poem, is the work of Corporal Howard H. Fogel who is stationed at the Eighth Army Headquarters (ordnance section) in Yokohama. Corporal Fogel saw service in Leyte and was with the first group to come to Japan. The Conquered People is probably the first book on Japan to be written by an enlisted man and published in this country, or anywhere else.

According to Corporal Fogel the inspiration for The Conquered People was derived from reading articles in the Nippon Times. His poem is divided into three parts. Each represents a visit made by Tadahiko, a man of the city, to his cousin, Tasuke, a farmer.

THE FIRST VISIT: This takes place while the war is still going on. The reverses against the Japanese forces are being made known, and Tadahiko, a corrupt city official, wishes to take his grandson and daughter to the safety of the country. Tasuke fears the visit, thinking that Tadahiko wishes to make him go to the city. Finding out the purpose of the visit, he feels safer, and tells Tadahiko that in the evening they would go to visit the aged Haru, Tasuke's mother. Haru says that she would be only too happy to have the family live with her. At the same time, she makes a statement of her beliefs which is quite important. These beliefs are supposed to represent the feeling of the Japanese people before the war towards everything that their government propaganda-ized against. It is the theory on which all fascist militarism is based.

THE SECOND VISIT: The Emperor speaks to his people and tells them that the war is over, etc. Taro, the science student son of Tasuke, brings the news to the farm. No one knows what to do, but three attitudes are represented. Tasuke's is that the people should fight on; Tadahiko's is that the people should wait and see what benefit may be derived from the occupation. But the mayor's opinion prevails; the Emperor has spoken and his word will prevail. The third part of the visit explains that attitude of women towards their life.

THE THIRD VISIT: This visit is divided into five parts. Haru tries to make the old militaristic fascist spirit stay alive in the brain of Jinbei, but Kimi, his sister, refuses to allow it. Telling her grandmother that Kimi will build the new fires of Japan, she sets the scene for the next part. The school teacher visits Tasuke and states that the people of the village wish to have Tasuke for their leader in forming a new party built along democratic lines. Because the people want a new life and because of his virtues he has been suggested as their leader. But Tasuke still clings to his old ways and the influence of Haru and refuses. Later, Tierco, his wife, urges him on, and in the last part, he finally consents.

"Tasuke", the author says, "represents the good in the Japanese people who have been led wrong by the muzzling of opinion by the fascists. He changes and decides that Japan needs a new life, needs to faithfully follow the ideas of democracy". This represents the changing of the Japanese people. Tadahiko will not survive because the Tasukes of Japan will no longer put up with him. And Haru dies with the old spirit. Only the new sun will shine for the people who lead a new life. Japan must rebuild herself, and take her place among other nations in their attempt to build a peaceful world......but she must first prove herself and that she represents a different group of people.

OUR LONDON LETTER

By HELEN CAMP
AP World Newsfeatures

LONDON.—Postwar Britain is "going mad" over antique furniture, paintings and ornaments—and a similar boom is predicted for the United States "in two or three years."

At London's two largest art auction houses, Sothebys and Christies, spokesmen said that while there had been no fantastic prices for any one item, even the "most ordinary" art treasures bring two to five times their prewar prices.

"We've found that the market here is about two years ahead of the United States," said Charles Des Graz, partner at Sothebys, "and good healthy American buying is still taking place which means they anticipate a boom.

"I notice the extraordinary high prices fetched by ordinary things rather than the extraordinary high prices fetched by extraordinary things," he added. "It's not that things bring $80,000 but that things which used to fetch $80 now bring $400."

At Christies, Sir Alec Martin, managing director, said that the general level of things of quality, "provided they are on the smallish side," was much higher than before the war.

He declared people didn't want "collector's items" so much as things of some serviceable value which they can't buy new, such as English and foreign china, Georgian silver, furniture, pictures, carpets and curtains.

Chippendale tables "just big enough for a glass and an ash-tray," now bring $400 to $800 where they brought only $60 to $80 a few years ago; a writing table that formerly cost $1,600 now costs $5,200; a diamond bracelet previously worth $360 now is worth $1,200; Audubon's book of birds, one of the finest copies of which brought the world's record price of $9,600 in 1937, now averages $14,800 for a "quite bad copy."

LITERARY CIRCLES ARE BLAMED FOR ABSENCE OF WORTHY WORKS

Mere Fact That Authorities Stifled Literature During War Is Not Sufficient Excuse

By TATSUZO ISHIKAWA

It is hardly necessary to say that Japan's social conditions in the past were not such as to encourage the production of great literary works including war novels. It is easy now after the war to be censorious of the attitude of our authorities, but nothing can be gained by merely abusing them. We may complain that the policy of oppression adopted by the authorities has depressed and stifled our literature, but this will hardly absolve us from responsibility. I think that we writers ought to be ashamed at least of the fact that we had little or no will or spirit to fight to overcome such an unsympathetic attitude on the part of the authorities.

As it was, we did not protest as we ought to have done against the absurd cultural policy of the Board of Information. Nor did we take any positive step to resist the very unreasonable action taken by the Metropolitan Police in arresting without compunction such writers as they did not like. It certainly reflects discredit on the Japanese literary world that the Bungaku Hokokai (Literary Patriotic Association) boasting a membership of 4,000 meekly allowed itself to be led by the nose by a worthless official, Shiro Inoue by name, of the Board of Information. It was not simply due to official oppression that we have had no masterpieces in the world of literature. Just as the fundamental cause of Japan's defeat in the war was the inferiority of her people, it was due mainly to the inferior quality of Japanese novelists that there have been no excellent literary productions during the past ten years.

Possibility Is Slender

Should this verdict be mistaken, then some masterpieces in war literature, if they have hitherto been withheld from publication, ought to see the light one after another, now that Japanese censorship has become entirely effete. They may come out, but the possibility is very slender. Nor can I endorse the view held in some quarters that literary masterpieces will come out hereafter because novelists are now freed from all restraints under which they have hitherto labored.

In all probability, many novels depicting wartime life on the home front will hereafter be written, and I cannot help feeling a certain melancholy at the thought. Now that we have at last emerged from that dreadful life in which we experienced untold suffering and anguish for many years, we cannot bear the thought of being once again reminded in such novels of those unpleasant days. As for myself, I wish to be rid of the unsavory memory of those days as soon as possible.

It may be necessary to have a faithful portrayal made of Japan as she was cutting the most ugly and disgraceful figure, but personally I have no desire either to read or write any novel reminiscent of those revolting days. In short, I want no war literature for the present. I should rather like to turn my pen to a description of society and the people as they should be hereafter. Let us seek for hope and light, I say. If the actuality cannot be painted otherwise than in somber colors, we can at least catch hold of something which can give us hope for the future. Not war literature but what may be termed postwar literature is at once what is most desirable for the Japanese people to have and what novelists in their present mood are prone to try their hands at.

Must Re-Examine Literature

The fact that few works of great merit were produced in Japan during the nine long war years in the way of war literature ought to make us direct our serious attention to defects which Japanese novelists may inherently possess. Japan's defeat in war ushered in a new age in this country in which even the Imperial Household system is being taken up for re-examination. Similarly, it is necessary for Japanese novelists to re-examine their literature, to recast the form of Japanese literature and to study deeply how Japan's publication and literary culture should be developed.

In my opinion, Japanese novelists are committing some egregious error. [illegible] a meeting of the Bungaku Hokokai about two years ago, I referred to the necessity of producing some great literary works, saying that though we were deeply read in Tolstoy and Flaubert, we had no masterpieces comparable to their works. Zenmei Hasuda retorted by declaring that Japan had excellent Kodo (Imperial Way) literature born of the spirit of the age of the gods. But no masterpiece in war literature has emerged from Kodo literature of which he sang his praises.

It is true that but few masterpieces were produced in the world after the former Great War, and so it may be unreasonable to expect many great works to come out of the recent war. But, then, it seems that the time has come for all Japanese novelists to bid adieu to the ways of Shusei Tokuda, Katei Tayama, Naoya Shiga and Koji Uno which they were fond of copying. They must make a fresh start in pursuit of new ideals along a way different from that which these well-known novelists followed.

Militarism Is Attacked

I think that during the past several years we have been obsessed more or less by the militaristic way of thinking and that we have accordingly been taking a somewhat militaristic view of literature. This bad tendency must be righted, but that is not all that is required. Although heroism is based on man, the Japanese militaristic way of thinking ignores man. That Japanese novelists were taking a militaristic view of literature was probably one reason why we have failed to produce any masterpiece in war literature.

After this important amendment has been achieved, or, say, twenty years hence we may be regaled with true masterpieces in war literature.

Chiang's Return to Nanking

The New York Times describes the triumphant return of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to Nanking as a milestone in the history of the Far East. The paper goes on to say that when the Japanese army stormed through the gates of the old capital in December, 1937, it looked as though a new era had begun in the Orient, with a ruthless enemy enthroned on the ruins of the most ancient civilization. But the ceremonies at the airport in Nanking when Chiang Kai-shek was welcomed back to the city by a great throng was a notice to the world that the nation of China stands again on its feet.

As we remember Pearl Harbor so the Chinese have remembered Nanking. There, for three weeks following the Japanese capture of the city, one of the most terrible acts in history took place. Throughout the course of the war the Japanese never exceeded the atrocities they committed in Nanking, for nearly two hundred thousand Chinese soldiers and civilians, men and women alike, were murdered.

Nanking has been a great city for 2,000 years. Nanking is the heart of China in which the best blood and the worst has circulated, and now once more it is Chinese. Now that that heart is beating steadily again, the New York Times concludes, the nation may gain renewed strength and courage for the future.

The Christian Science Monitor believes that the Chinese may not achieve nationhood in a short period until they have built roads and a communications system that will overcome the physical and mental conditions that foster the warlords. They will move reluctantly, but President Truman has made his statement on policy and advanced General Marshall as his personal envoy to China, and everything will be all right in China.

We strongly approve both moves by the United States Government. Marshall's prestige and statesmanship are to straighten out the tangled relationship of the Chinese Nationalists, the Communists and the American Army. And Mr. Truman's strong rejection of unlimited support of Chungking proves some designs to bring about some compromise with Yenan.

Mr. Truman, the journal continues, gives the American people a better understanding of the China problem by citing two goals of our policy. The one is to get away from the one-party rule of the Kuomintang and to establish a broadened representative government. The other, to have the autonomous army done away with. The President did not say which goal should come first. This is the prime puzzle in China. Chungking wants to disarm the Communists before taking them into the government and Yenan wants places in the Cabinet before giving up its arms. That is why the American policy had to be clarified, but in the final analysis the clearing up of these Chinese questions will be solved by the Chinese. No one can hand them unity and democracy, ready made and fit for immediate use.

'Not a Private Fight'

Detroit Free Press

Both big business and these union leaders must be brought to an understanding that this (the General Motors strike) is not a private fight. It involves the life of every man, woman and child in America. Our economic structure has reached such a state of complicated growth that any such conflict immediately endangers the welfare of the nation.

That is why the Government must step in.

The rights of ALL the people should be paramount.